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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1871. NO. 292.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Cholera Spreading in Germany.

New York Loan Not Quoted in Berlin.

VIOLENT DEMONSTRATION AT ROME.

Result of the Conference at Gastein.

Fresh Disturbances at Strasburg.

Whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone—Drunken Mob in Rome.

LONDON, August 29.—Dr. Kirk, of Zanzibar, writes that Dr. Livingstone is still in that section of the country. He was then at Tongunyika. The Arabs there count him a resident in that region. No illfeeling is manifested toward him. He is moving slowly, but safely, and will leave no doubts in the geographical problem as to whether Lake Tongunyika is the real head of the Nile, or if it empties by the Congo.

A violent demonstration took place in the streets of Rome on Monday. A drunken crowd led by one Toquetta, a brother of Toquetta who was beheaded, rushed through the streets, shouting against the priests, until it was dispersed by the soldiers. Several shots were exchanged. One person was killed and many wounded.

Napoleon and family visited the steamship Great Eastern yesterday.

The King of Belgium returns home to-morrow.

Six persons were drowned by the wreck of the Dundreen from Cronstadt for an English port.

One hundred and thirty German workmen struck yesterday at New Castle-on-the-Tyne. They paraded the streets. There was no disorder.

Duke D'Aumale is again said to have declined to be a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic.

Peace League Formed at Gastein.

VIENNA, August 30.—The *Free Press* of this city says that a league, for the preservation of the peace of Europe, has been formed at Gastein, embracing the powers of Austria, Germany, Italy, and perhaps Russia.

Montpensier and Prim's Death.

PARIS, August 30.—Duke Montpensier, who is in France, offers to testify in relation to the death of Gen. Prim.

Count Selopis Arbitrator in the Alabama Case.

FLORENCE, August 30.—Count Selopis has been appointed by the King as arbitrator in the Alabama claims.

New York Loan Not Quoted in Berlin—Disturbances in Strasburg—The Cholera in Germany.

LONDON, August 30.—In reply to a cable inquiry from the New York Associated Press, Wolff Telegraphic Bureau reaffirms its announcement of the 10th of August, the correctness of which has been impugned in some quarters, as follows: "The New York loan is not quoted in the official lists of the oldest board of Berlin merchants, which persists in refusing to allow its quotation."

Fresh disturbances have occurred between the people and German troops at Strasburg, in which several of the populace and the soldiery were severely wounded.

The cholera has made its appearance at Hamburg, where several cases are reported. Sixteen deaths from the disease have occurred at Altona during the past week. The cholera continues it ravages at Konigsburg. There were one hundred new cases and twenty-nine deaths on the 27th, and eighty new cases and fifty deaths on the 28th.

Clark, the American pedal forger, has been committed for trial at the next assizes.

A destructive fire occurred in Drury Lane to-day. Several persons perished in the flames.

The Turin *Gazette* states that Garibaldi has recovered from his attack of illness sufficiently to enable him to necessary for the complete restoration of his health.

A dispatch from Belgrade says the Government of Servia is busily engaged in the reorganization of the army.

Prolongation of Thiers's Term of Office.

PARIS, August 30.—The members of the Government have agreed upon a bill for the prolongation of the powers of Thiers, with but slightly modifies the decree reported by the Committee upon the proposition of Rivet, and which will receive the support of the entire Left in the Assembly.

The Paris *Journal* announces that Gambetta has withdrawn his proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly.

Third Instalment of Indemnity Paid.

PARIS, August 30.—The Official Journal announces that the payment of the third instalment of the indemnity, half a milliard francs, was completed to-day.

Political Amnesty in Spain.

MADRID, August 30.—A decree of amnesty has been promulgated. It applies to political offenses committed in Spain. The preamble recites that the Government is well aware of the powerlessness of its adversaries, and its own ability to repress all revolt.

Exciting Scenes in the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 30.—In the Assembly to-day there was a full attendance of deputies, and the galleries were crowded, in expectation of decisive action on the prolongation of Thiers's powers. Rivet announced that the report of the Committee had agreed to receive an amendment, proposed by Dufoure, to the decree reported by the Committee on Monday. It was thereupon announced that the Government would accept the decree. Loud cheers were made by members of the Left. The numerous amendments which had been proposed to the measure were withdrawn. The excitement in the Chamber during these proceedings was intense.

Indemnification of Creditors.

BERLIN, August 30.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* states that the Roumanian Government intends to submit to the Legislature a bill indemnifying creditors for whose claims the Government is liable.

Satisfactory Relations Between Germany, Austria and Russia.

BERLIN, August 30.—The *Nord Correspondence* says no formal treaty has been concluded between Germany and Austria, but they have come to a good understanding as to the maintenance of peace. The Vienna *Press* says: "The relations existing between Austria and Germany with Germany extends indirectly to Russia, as content with the relations of Germany with that power.

Marine News.

LONDON, August 30.—The steamship York has arrived at Franklin from Germany.

LONDON, August 30.—The steamship Savana, from Boston, touched at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, August 30, 4 P. M.—Consols, 93¼@93⅜. Bonds firm; 5-20s of '62, 93; do '65, 93¼; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40, 90⅞.

ANTWERP, August 30.—Petroleum 50¾ francs.

FRANKFORT, August 30.—Bonds—5-20s of '62, 95¼ @96.

PARIS, August 30.—Rentes 56 francs 12 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 9¼@9⅝d.

Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

Weather fair and favorable to the crops.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen somewhat since Tuesday afternoon from the Gulf coast to Michigan and Nebraska, and still more on Lakes Superior and Huron. The area of the maximum barometer, after extending northward beyond our stations, has moved Eastward, and is probably north of Lake Ontario, and is causing the cool northwesterly winds over New England, where threatening weather now succeeds to clearing weather this morning. Southwesterly winds have continued on the lower Lakes, increasing to brisk for a short time, and fresh westerly winds from the Valley to Lake Superior. South and southeasterly winds continue on the New England coast. Light and fresh winds have prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States. Numerous storms of small dimensions have passed over the middle Atlantic coast, and similar ones are still brewing.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather is probable for Thursday from Georgia to Lake Ontario and westward, with brisk westerly winds for a short time from Lake Michigan to New York; pleasant weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with local rains on the coast at midday. A storm in Canada will probably bring strong southwesterly winds with rain to-night from New Jersey to Maine, and local storms of some severity from Virginia to New York, the whole clearing away by Thursday evening except in Maine.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A very severe test on a new steam brake was made on the Missouri Pacific Railroad on Tuesday, under the observation of quite a number of prominent citizens and railroad officials. A train of cars, running at the rate of fifty-five miles an hour, on a down grade of forty-five feet to the mile, was stopped within a space of one thousand feet in thirty-two seconds of time.

Some time ago a man named Moore gave to the St. Joseph *Herald* an account of the capture of a train near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, the killing of several of the drivers and the subsequent burning at the stake of two more. S. S. Woodward, Post Adjutant at Fort Sill, writes to the St. Joseph *Herald*, pronouncing the whole story false. He says that no such affair or anything which could possibly be tortured into it has occurred near that post, and that the train referred to is at this moment hauling hay for the contractor at the post.

At New Orleans on Tuesday Governor Warmouth issued an order suspending George Bovee, Secretary of state, and appointing F. J. Herron, formerly United States Marshal, to discharge the duties of the office until the Legislature acts upon the subject of Bovee's offense. The Governor charges him with impromptuing knowingly, wilfully, maliciously and with the purpose of imposing upon the people of the State as a law that which he knew had not become a law, a bill passed by the last Legislature, known as the Crescent City Water Works bill. Bovee, upon refusing to surrender the office, was forcibly ejected by a metropolitan policeman.

A dispatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says a shock of an earthquake was felt on the 26th, but no damage was done. The steamer Suffolk is at the submarine cable from Trinidad to Demarara, and the steamer Dacia laying a cable from Barbadoes to St. Vincent. It is expected that the cables will be laid by the 5th of August.

The White Stockings, of Chicago, beat the Athletics, of Philadelphia, at base ball yesterday, on the grounds of the latter, by a score of six to three.

Troy, New York, is flooded, it having rained twenty-four hours without cessation. John Crowe, aged seventeen, and Maggie McCarty, aged thirteen, were carried over the dam in a small boat and drowned.

Three new cases of yellow fever were announced at Charleston yesterday. There were six deaths from the disease last week.

Two inches and a half of rain fell in three hours at Lewiston, Me., yesterday.

Two freight trains collided yesterday on the Baltimore Central Railroad near Fairville Station, from the wilful neglect of one of the trains in following the schedule rules. Two hands were badly injured.

Seventeen registered letters were stolen from the mail agency room on the railroad transfer steamboat, Illinois, between Columbus and Hickman, Ky., yesterday. They were from parties in the South, addressed to points in the East.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, is sending circulars to the Governors of the different States and Territories, urging the importance of representation at the National Agricultural Congress to meet at Nashville October 25.

ROSENZWEIG, THE ABORTIONIST.

New and Important Discoveries.

Whitewash for Soiled Reputations.

Blank Marriage and Death Certificates.

A GENERAL CLEARING OUT OF THE CLASS CALLED FOR.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Another examination was made to-day at the house of Dr. Rosenzweig, and resulted in the discovery of important letters, blank, death and still-birth certificates, and a long list of prescriptions. A man who gave his name as Foster, and who said he lived on Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, called on Wanda Brunnan to-day with his servant girl, who had lived with him some months ago. The woman who accompanied him also recognized the body. The report that the murdered girl was a niece of the Doctor's is not confirmed.

The case of Rosenzweig has aroused a feeling of indignation. The number of abortionists in this city of both sexes is known to be large, one newspaper having advertisements of no less than twelve of these practitioners. The city press are demanding a general cleaning out of these establishments by the police. It is believed that the indignation of the public will result in securing some action in this direction by the properly constituted authorities. Rosenzweig told a *Times* reporter in an interview some time ago that he would attend to an ordinary case for $200, and that he had facilities for furnishing marriage and burial certificates the same as Madame Restell and the others had. This much he said in the belief that the reporter came in good faith to solicit his services; but when he learned that he was only a newspaper man in quest of full knowledge, he raved and went on like a maniac, so that the reporter was in fear of his life. One very important fact, possibly new to a majority of the public, is brought distinctly out by this interview, namely: that Rosenzweig and many others like him have means for whitewashing soiled reputations committed to their care, as well as a sort of legal blind for committing the remains of their butchered victims to the grave without the intervention of a coroner's jury or proper certificate of death from natural causes.

POLITICAL.

Virginia Conservative Convention—Admission of Colored Delegates Applauded.

RICHMOND, August 30.—The Conservative Convention met at noon to-day. Eighty-three counties and cities were represented by over two hundred and fifty delegates, among whom are many of the leading and ablest men in the State. The Convention was temporarily organized by the choice of ex-Governor Robert L. Montague as permanent president. A Committee on permanent organization was appointed. A number of delegates from the Colored Conservative Club of Richmond was adopted, and the appearance of the colored delegates on the floor was greeted with prolonged applause. The greatest of harmony and good feeling prevails.

Labor Reform Convention in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, August 30.—The Labor Reformers are to hold a State Convention at Framingham on the first Wednesday in October.

A Small Batch of New Candidates in Illinois.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Senator Pierce, of Grundy county; Senator Smith, of Will county; Franklin Corwin and A. B. Moore, of Lasalle county, and Hon. Washington Bushnell, Attorney General of the State, are announced as candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of this State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. B. C. COOK, Governor Oglesby, Jesse H. Dubois, I. N. Arnold, S. M. Inskeep, Senator Boyd and Senator McNulta are announced as Republican candidates for Congressmen at large, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Logan, elected Senator. There is a very general wish that Mr. Medill of the Chicago *Tribune*, should be a candidate, but it is understood that he is indisposed to be considered a candidate, but will effort to secure his nomination. He has gone to Ohio to speak in behalf of the Republican cause in that State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1871.

THE TAMMANY THIEVES.

In the estimate furnished to a Republican paper of the cost of the carpet for the new court house throughout by one of the first houses in the city, the sum of $12,175 is charged for the amount which would be necessary to cover that expense. The amount actually charged to the city is $250,-576 46. The *Times* this morning thinks it is governor Hoffman's duty to institute proceedings against the men who have stolen money from the city treasury. It fears that the present District Attorney is too intimately connected with the Ring to perform the duty, except upon compulsion, and that, therefore, if Governor Hoffman takes the initiative, he can disprove the insinuation that he is involved in the schemes of the ring, and at the same time vindicate his reputation. This morning's news that Judge Cardozo has the bill for $15,000 for finishing the armory for the Ninth regiment, and that the Controller's office will not pay although the armory had nothing done to it until a week after, and it believes that, from first to last, not $500 has been spent on the building place.

SECESSION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

Politicians of all parties are greatly interested in the threatened secession of the German Democrats from Tammany Hall and their affiliation with the Republicans. The indications are strong that the secession will take place, and will secure the State to the Republicans in the coming election. Germans all over the city have been eagerly discussing the matter for several days, and they are almost unanimous in demanding that the authorities shall prove their innocence of the terrible charges of fraud, or else lose the German support. Several German clubs were in session last night and this evening to talk the matter over. The Seventh Ward Club has a German mass meeting will be called for Saturday evening. The Tammany leaders are alarmed at the threatened loss of the German vote, and are using all means in their power to defeat the movement. They are compiling office-holding Germans to sign agreements to have nothing to do with such a movement. They have offered good positions to influential Germans in the hopes of silencing them.

QUARANTINE—FILTHY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

The steamship Manhattan, from Charleston, arrived at this port early last evening, and was ordered to the lower bay by the quarantine officials. Her passengers, some fifty in number, will not be permitted to come up to the city until Friday or Saturday. There is great vigilance observed by the officials of quarantine to guard against the introduction of contagion into the city. The streets of the city, however, are in a dreadful condition in most pestiferous, and the public are constantly urging upon the authorities speedy measures for cleaning the filthy localities. Brooklyn and Jersey City are in about a like condition. The city physician of Jersey City says the place would become a fertile plague spot if ever visited by the cholera.

BODY OF A MURDERED BOY FOUND.

The body of a boy bearing unmistakable marks of violence was washed on shore at Elysian Fields this morning. It is supposed to be the body of the boy Frank Watson, who was sent to the Hanover Bank last week to draw a thousand dollars in gold, and has not since been seen.

EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.

John Hardy, clerk of the Common Council, who is Secretary of the Joint Committee of the Boards of Supervisors, and alderman on the city and county accounts, will send out circulars to-day to all citizens designated by the Joint Committee to act with said committee in examining the accounts. No meeting of the committee will be called until answers are received from these citizens, and perhaps not until the question of filing the places of any citizens who may decline has been determined.

A LIFE TRAGEDY.

The Sorrow of a Father for a Son—How the Old Man Died for the Child Whom He Mourned.

A few weeks ago a worthy young farmer residing in Montgomery county, while in the act of alighting from a passenger train at a way-station where his aged father was waiting to receive him, was thrown under the wheels of a train which dashed by in an opposite direction, and killed in an instant. The sight presented at the time was said to have been a most heartrending one—the man, crushed and covered with blood, and the old gray-headed father, walking to and fro, wringing his hands and crying in a piteous and firo, wringing his hands and crying in a piteous and frenzied manner. To this tragedy there is now a sequel almost if not quite as sorrowful. The poor father seemed haunted by the horrible death of his son, and fell into a state of permanent despondency and dejection, during which the calamity he had witnessed seemed always present before his eyes; and at last his conduct became so strange that his family were seriously alarmed lest his mind should be affected. Unhappily, this was the result, although very closely and tenderly watched by his family, a few days ago he continued early in the morning to elude their vigilance, and when search was immediately afterwards instituted he could not be found upon or near the premises. Search among his friends and relatives in the neighborhood was also fruitless. He had disappeared, and

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE R. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patten.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

There is sharp competition among Republicans for the several municipal offices, and the importance of *one vote* may be forcibly illustrated at the primary elections on Saturday. The only safe plan is for every voter to cast his ballot, and leave nothing to chance.

One would have thought that the measure of the infamy of Tammany was long ago complete. But the suit which the Ring has now brought to deprive the New York *Times* of the property on which its buildings are erected and its business carried on, proves that no matter how low may be the degradation into which men fall, there is still a lower and profounder possible deep. There is, of course, but one motive for this utterly atrocious procedure. It springs solely from the diabolical hatred which they entertain for that journal in consequence of its fearless exposures of their piled iniquities, and is the very apotheosis of cowardly revenge. But it will neither gag the *Times* nor quell the people. On the contrary, it will give that journal a score of friends where it had one before, and intensify the indignation of the public to a degree which will ultimately cause even Tammany, brazen and insolent as it is, to tremble. The crusade of the *Times* is the cause of the people, and the people will see to it that its champion is not harmed. Every advance in desperation which Tammany takes does but hasten its inevitable downfall. It is easy to understand how men like Tweed and his gang, finding themselves tottering to their doom, strive to drag down their conqueror with them. But it is a vain rage, nevertheless. It has been tried before, but it has never succeeded, and will not succeed now. Let the *Times* continue to rain its blows. As the wounded dragon grows more furious it grows also more weak.

The coalition entered into between Dr. Gross and the anti-Sunday Germans, disclosed by the *Volksblatt* article, should cause citizens, who are not ready to obrogate our Sunday laws, to think,—and having thought, to act at the Republican primary election on Saturday. Vote for the best man.

A new theory has been started with respect to the Buttenbarger mystery. A practical chemist, writing to the New York *Tribune* upon the presence of arsenic in the body of the deceased, states that unless the analyst employed in that case is known as a thoroughly practical man, carefully tested his materials before using them, and was aware of the fact that one or both of the materials used in the test almost invariably contain arsenic, it is very probable that the true source of the poison discovered by the chemist was other than the stomach or liver of the deceased. He states that the most trustworthy test for arsenic or arsenical salts, and the one invariably depended upon to detect their presence in a dead body, is conducted by means of hydrogen gas, which is generally evolved by the action of sulphuric acid on scrap or granulated metallic zinc, both of which substances, unless specially refined, contain a small per centage of arsenic. In a number of experiments made years ago for the purpose of determining the delicacy of the test, he found that no matter how small a piece of the stomach was used he got the reaction, until finally he used the materials alone, when he got the same; trying seven or eight different samples of zinc before finding a metal free from arsenical contamination. The writer volunteers to prove the correctness of his theory, if the chemist is not a man known to be thoroughly trustworthy, and the necessary material can still be obtained. Should this theory be correct it at once thoroughly clears away the only really suspicious circumstance elicted by the trial.

Remember, Republican voters, that in this city a fair nomination at your hands is equivalent to an election. How important, then, that every vote should be polled on Saturday next. The offices of Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, the most responsible in the city, are virtually to be *filled* at the primary elections.

It is noticeable that, notwithstanding the liberal professions made by the Democracy in places where they are out of power, no sooner do they obtain control of a State than they immediately set about restoring affairs to as near an *ante-bellum* standard as can be reached. The late attempt of the North Carolina Bourbons to overturn the constitution of that State is a case directly in point, while another illustration of the same fact is afforded in the action of the Democratic Legislature of Virginia, which, at its last session, passed an act repealing the law under which the five hundred thousand colored people of that State had an occasional representative on a jury, and providing that, from and after the passage of the act, juries should be chosen by the Judges of the Courts, who were themselves elected by the Legislature after nomination by a party caucus. The result is that the juries are invariably Democratic, and that the administration of justice is a partisan and political proceeding. So, too, as further evidence of Democratic intention to crush out the substantial principles of the Amendments, the Democracy of West Virginia demand the substitution of the viva voce plan of voting in place of the ballot, that they may bring upon the dependent classes a pressure which they are not now able to exert; while others of them are not merely satisfied with getting rid of the ballot, but demand likewise the interpolation into the Constitution of a property qualification, for the purpose of disfranchising the bulk of the colored population. And still the party insists that the confidence game which it is playing in the North is not a swindle.

The chief reliance of Democratic organs and oracles during the present campaign, in our State, seems to consist in wholesale charges against the Republican party of wanton extravagance and intolerable taxation. Unfortunately there is no doubt that here and there a Republican official has attempted in a small way to imitate the evil example set by that colossus of dishonesty, Tammany; and it is unquestionably true that the little experiment of Democracy to overturn the government and erect a slave empire upon its ruins, saddled the country with a grievous debt. On the whole, however, it ought not to be a matter of surprise that the Republican party has not yet been able to create a paradise out of Democratic chaos. Some progress, has, however, been made. For instance, one of the hardest misrepresentations of Democracy, that the people were taxed more heavily than ever, because lighter taxes, honestly enforced, produced more money last year than the year before, is exploded by the late annual exhibit of the Secretary of the Treasury. The revenues of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1871, are actually about eight per cent. less than for the year ending June 30, 1870. The internal revenue taxes have yielded but $143,000,000, against $185,000,000 the previous year, a difference of $42,000,000. The revenue from customs, owing to a larger consumption in foreign goods, increased from $195,000,000 in 1870 to $206,000,000 in 1871, a gain of $11,000,000, which subtracted from the loss in internal revenue leaves still a falling off of $31,000,000 in the gross yield of the national taxes, while a still further reduction of taxation amounting to thirty or forty millions of dollars, will be made at an early stage of the next Congress.

DR. GROSS IN AN UNFAVORABLE LIGHT.

For a number of days past a report has been in circulation that Dr. Gross, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, has given certain pledges to anti-Sunday Germans, whereby he expects to obtain their support. This report derives absolute confirmation from the article translated below from the *Volksblatt* of yesterday morning.

It should be borne in mind that the *Volksblatt*, until yesterday, took no part in the fierce contest, that the editor is Mr. Bauer, who need be referred to only as the gentleman who organized and put through the Sunday parade on the Fourth of July a year ago, and as a determined and able advocate of free Sunday and free beer.

Like the sagacious champion of a cause whose success depends on making no false movement, he kept aloof from the Mayoralty contest until he was "fully convinced" that in his *"views regarding social freedom, Sunday observance, etc., Dr. Gross is fully up with the times, and is not stuck over ears in Puritanism,"* that *"as regards "questions of social freedom and the enjoyment of decent good-fellowship on Sunday, "Dr. Gross favors the German view,"* and that *"as Mayor he would not misuse the city police for Puritanical Sunday sniffing."*

The editor does not proceed on inference—he knows, because, as we are able to say, regular steps were taken to obtain such pledges as would fully justify the confidence with which he puts forth the assertion.

It is our judgment that the Sunday question ought to have no place in this canvass, and the friends of our Sunday laws are not responsible that it has come to have one. It having been introduced, all that they have to do—and this they must do—will be to meet it as they find it.

The "Volksblatt" Article.

The *Volksblatt* of yesterday devotes nearly a column to the subject of the approaching municipal election, in which it comes out decidedly in favor of Dr. Gross as the right man for the office of Mayor. Having referred briefly to the importance of the office and to its alleged profitableness, stating that one of the candidates has been heard to express the belief that he could make out of it the comfortable sum of $30,000, the *Volksblatt* says:

"For Mayor of Pittsburgh we need a man who does not seek the office for the sake of extorting or sharking money; who understands the wants and government of the city and is qualified to promote its welfare in every direction; who punishes the rowdies and protects the quiet citizens; an honest, capable and energetic man, *who in his views regarding social freedom, Sunday observance, etc., is* FULLY UP WITH THE TIMES AND IS NOT STUCK OVER THE EARS IN PURITANISM. If in these respects he is "right," it is a matter of the utmost indifference what he is called or where accident let him be born. Only fools, fanatics attach any importance to such externals.

"A man of the qualities just mentioned we believe we have before us in Dr. Gross. Naturally objections to him are not wanting, some of which are quite groundless, while others have a color of truth.

"For example, it is made a reproach against him that having come to America as a boy with his father, 'old' Dr. Gross, he has rather seemed to deny his German origin, neither frequenting German society, nor aiding German endeavors, at the same time, with a certain zeal, displaying himself as an American. While these allegations are made by Germans, the American nativists reproach him not only with his German birth, but with being a German in his whole character. The truth is, according to the *Volksblatt*, that Dr. Gross has not gone into German society simply because he has preferred a quiet, retired life;

"It is true that he was opposed to the Fourth of July celebration on Sunday (1869). When asked he misses no secret of the fact. But on that question other otherwise liberal, educated and well meaning Germans occupied the same position with Dr. Gross. (Of course, we refer only to the honest and candid, not to timid and wily deceivers.) At that time they saw less sharply and further than those who set the demonstration on foot. But shall we outlaw them forever, because, in the progress of the principle of public proceeding they differed from us in opinion? On that principle we should never get out of jangle and strife. Our task, however, is not to weaken ourselves by contests among ourselves, but much rather to combine firmly together and to seek for and find our strength in unity. Where a great common object is concerned, people must now and then relax their rigor somewhat. So in this case. We "go" for the nomination of Dr. Gross as the Republican candidate for Mayor, notwithstanding that he was not always of one opinion with us."

[After meeting certain other charges against Dr. Gross by flatly denying their truth, the *Volksblatt* proceeds:]

"Dr. Gross is a rich man. He seeks the office of Mayor not for the sake of money which he does not need, but for the sake of the honor. He possesses the necessary knowledge and aptitude for well administering the office, he is a man of irreproachable character, and we may expect that he will duly 'worry' the rowdies who come into his hand as Mayor. AS REGARDS QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL ENJOYMENT AND THE EXERCISE OF DECENT GOOD FELLOWSHIP ON SUNDAY HE FAVORS THE GERMAN VIEW. AS MAYOR HE WOULD NOT MISUSE THE CITY POLICE FOR PURITANICAL SUNDAY SNIFFING. OF THAT WE ARE THOROUGHLY CONVINCED."

[Merely alluding to the other candidates, the *Volksblatt* goes on]—

"It is, however, absolutely necessary that the German Republicans, if they would obtain somewhat more consideration than heretofore, shall not scatter their votes, but hold firmly together and support upon one candidate. It is constantly said, 'What all would not the Germans accomplish for the good of the country if they only held together!' Well, then, for once hold together, and those examples from the magnificent successes achieved by our kinsmen abroad through unity."

In conclusion, the *Volksblatt* declares that, having considered the subject in all its aspects and bearings, and in the full consciousness of its responsibility, it is satisfied that the best the German Republicans of Pittsburgh can do next Saturday is to support the nomination of Dr. Gross.]

What Correspondents Say.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As a reader of the Commercial, I have been pleased to see the earnestness with which the importance of the municipal election, now so near at hand, has been urged in its editorial columns. It is manifestly true that in every such election great social, as well as municipal interests, are at stake, and no good citizen, who loves the public duties the subject of reflection, can feel indifferent to the character of the men who, as public functionaries, are called to administer the government of the city. But to say this or to vent any other generalities is not my object in addressing you this note, but to direct attention to a topic which, until very lately, I had not expected to see referred to in connection with the approaching election. I allude to what may for shortness be called the Sunday question. In the *Volksblatt* of this morning there is found a long article in which Dr. Gross is recommended as the candidate for Mayor most worthy of the support of German Republicans for several reasons, among which is the assssumption that in relation to that question the Doctor takes the German as opposed to the American side. Concerning the subjects comprehended in the question the *Volksblatt* is convinced that Dr. Gross is "on the height of the time" and that he would not employ (misemploy is the word used) the city police in the work of Puritan espionage. The meaning of this must, we suppose, be that, in the belief of the writer, Dr. Gross, if elected Mayor, will not use his position and the authority of his office in maintaining those laws by which at present a decent measure of quiet in the city is secured on Sunday. Now, in reference to the fitness of the candidate, this is a very important matter. The *Volksblatt*, or rather the editor of the *Volksblatt*, is well known as the leader here of those Germans who are hostile to all such laws, and for some years to labor for their abrogation. Thus we are given to understand that Dr. Gross has given a pledge or promise to this party that, if elected to the chief magistracy of the city, he will second its views and wishes.

Civis.

Pittsburgh, August 30, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Within the last few days I have heard it said repeatedly that Dr. Gross in his anxiety to become Mayor has pledged himself to the anti-Sunday law Germans. There is presumptive proof of this which is very strong, if not entirely conclusive, in the article signed "Vaterland," printed in the *Dispatch* Tuesday morning and republished in the *Gazette* the next day, in which the writer says:

"The present Mayoralty canvass possesses a *peculiar interest* for the large German element among the voters of Pittsburg. It is the first occasion in the history of the city that they have had an opportunity of supporting one of their own *representatives* for the highest office in their gift, and as such it *appeals to them with a significance* which make the nomination and election of Dr. Gross a foregone conclusion."

It is known that the anti-Sunday Germans, by which is meant those who are in favor of free lager and beer gardens on Sunday, have been preparing to bring the question to an issue in this city, and have postponed operations till after the city election, for the purpose of turning it to a special account, in other wards to obtain a Sunday and lager Mayor. Now, Mr. Editor, I put the question, is not this just what is meant by the writer of the above when he says "the large German element" has "a peculiar interest" in the election of Dr. Gross; is not this the reason why the election "*appeals to them with a peculiar significance*"—the ground on which a solid German vote is looked for him? The rest of the article is as follows, and, read in the light of this interpretation, which is supported by a hundred facts and circumstances within the knowledge of all who have watched the canvass, must convince the reader that an understanding has been entered into between Dr. Gross and the advocates of free Sunday and free lager.

"Unity is an element of strength whose value is known to none more than to the German people. Across the Atlantic their fathers and their brethren have illustrated what unity can accomplish, and though the local campaign upon which we have now entered is one of infinitely less importance and of an entirely different character than that fought by Kaiser William and his staunch supporters, still it is safe to say that the same principle will animate both —the principle of unity.

"The German citizens have, I take it, reason to feel proud of the candidacy of Dr. Gross—proud of the opportunity of putting one of their countrymen in a position of honor and trust for which he is admirably adapted, alike by nature and education, to fill. And proud again of the recognition of this fact volunteered by all classes of citizens, whether native born or foreign. Such an opportunity has not once heretofore occurred in Pittsburgh. SUCH FACILITIES FOR TURNING IT TO ACCOUNT MAY NOT BE POSSESSED AGAIN FOR YEARS. IT MAY NOT AT THE PRESENT EMPLOYED. Dr. Gross is a candidate whom every Republican can conscientiously vote for and desire to see occupy the Mayoralty, and how true that sentiment next all German Republicans will be at the polls to cast their ballots for him.

"Fellow Germans, it is not *wit blod and eben* that a triumphant victory is to be carried out on Saturday's contest, but the spirit of national pride animating you on the occasion should be none the less for that. See to it that your votes are rolled up with victorious unanimity for your representative man, Gross.

"Vaterland."

I am no alarmist, Mr. Editor, but I am convinced that there is imminent danger, and that if Dr. Gross becomes Mayor of our city the enemies of the American Sunday will realize that they have been defeated and their works captured without having fired a shot in their defense. Certainly there are reasons why the friends of law, order and morality should be on the alert to the last hour to be found up with victory.

Vigilance.

Volksblatt of yesterday have been read to me. The mask is off, the question thrust in, and there is but one course for the great body of the people to pursue.

Law and Order.

An Illinois farmer has told his rat story. He was going out to his corn-crib the other morning, he says, when he saw a large rat, with head stuck through a full-sized ear of corn in his mouth, while at the same time his tail was wrapped around another large ear, which he was dragging behind him.

Church members have heretofore refrained from taking any active part in our primary elections, for reasons which to them seemed sufficient. The causes which kept them from the polls having been removed, and having now a fair opportunity to make their influence felt, they will doubtless feel it their *duty* as good citizens to cast their ballots on Saturday next.

What a ridiculous excuse it would be for a reputable business man to say that his paper went to protest because he had not time to go to bank. Such a plea, however, would be about as reasonable as that given by many citizens who permit the reputation of the city to suffer from incompetent officers because they cannot find time to attend the primary elections. The same care should be taken to preserve the public credit which is employed in maintaining private reputation. The greater the interest, pecuniary or otherwise, which a citizen has in his community, the greater his obligation to discharge a citizen's duty at the ballot box.

SHALL THE RINGS RULE?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I like your remarks on the Mayoralty, as they come in just opportunely on the explosion of the park project and the inauguration of the formidable Water Commission. It is refreshing just now to hear a newspaper of the character of yours speak out, with the independence of the *Times* and *Tribune*, in the dead silence that has been reigning around us, with so many contemporaries involved by public report in schemes of jobbing.

Never was a truer utterance than that of yours upon "the Mayoralty," wherein you bid the people recollect that if they would make of Pittsburgh a great city, as Providence designed it to be, they must beware of "rings," and see that it remains a *cheap* one, where the inducements to *live* and *work* may be so strong as to invite the enterprising and industrious to make their homes amongst us.

Have they been sufficiently careful on this point, or do they think that the example of New York cannot find imitators here?

It is only a week or two since a ring of gigantic dimensions appearing successful to the Councils to aid it in smothering the voice of the people and commanding at least a portion of the press, was exploded—as I hope and believe—by a well-aimed shell fired through your columns.

On Monday last, your Councils met again to portion out amongst themselves—in defiance of all propriety, and, as I think, against law—the patronage of an enormous job which looks to the expenditure of millions, and at least the duplication of the city debt.

Whether all this might not have been dispensed with, I will not now inquire. That it was too big a thing, however, for a mere ring, without at least a popular vote, most honest men will, I think, agree, in view of the obvious difference between the Councils and the people on the question of a Park, and the well known effort of the former to silence the public voice in that particular case.

You must excuse me, therefore, for looking with a deep suspicion on every project of those bodies involving a large expenditure of money, in view of the action on Monday, which is so well calculated to strengthen that feeling among the people outside.

It is just, however, under the influences referred to, that the Republican tax-payers are called upon to select a candidate for the Mayoralty, and it is a noteworthy fact that those favored by the Ring are the very ones who enjoy the distinction of membership in those particular bodies, and vote with the majority for all expenditures, however enormous, while they are so rated themselves as to enjoy an entire immunity from the burthens which they so recklessly impose on others, never balking even at the heaviest loads, because they do not pull a pound themselves.

They come from the Twentieth and Twenty-first wards—one paying according to an instructive table in your paper of yesterday, $2,425 26, and the other $2,424 06, of city and fire taxes—while the First and Second pay in the aggregate $29,755 28, and the Third and Fourth $8,692 32. An "affluent" candidate at old ward valuations, ought to pay the half of the first named tribe himself, and would, no doubt, have a saving care of the pockets of other people, if he were compelled to do so, as he must be eventually, if he insists on making debts.

Is it so, however, that the spendthrifts—of other people's money—are to be preferred, because they are supposed to have got the start through the influence acquired by their public position and their liberal votes? The rings will always have the start, of course, because it is their vocation to be always looking out for the interests of "their dear people" and *themselves*, by providing them with candidates in advance. But there is a way of heading them by *horse-stripping* the fast horses which they keep in training, so the people must do if they expect to secure an honest and economical administration of the city government.

If there are no men *outside* fit for the office of Water Commissioner—the Councils being the judges—it is about time to let them know that there are men *outside* fitted for the office of Mayor—the people being the judges, and this about all that is left to them.

I advocate no man's cause, except that of the taxpayer's; but I fear the *present-giving* and dinner-giving Greeks, and I want to see, as a tax payer, not only whether the tax paying wards are to have anything to do with the government of the city, but whether there is not some worthy man outside the Councils and the Ring, who would monopolize everything—even to the candidacies—that is qualified to serve the people, and free them from the servant trusts, and may be relied on to have a proper care for their interest and their money.

Bitt.

Christian England sends scores of missionaries to heathen China. But heathen China sets Christian England an example which should make her cheeks tingle with shame. Nearly a dozen Chinese firms and individuals at Hong-Kong have addressed a petition to the Governor, praying that the licensing of gambling houses may be discontinued. They state that they have been taught that Great Britain governs the people benevolently and righteously, and they ask how it is that a great and wealthy Christian country, which professes to regard the people as its children, can be willing to obtain part of its taxes to support the costs of government. They complain that innumerable cases of embezzlement, fraud and theft, arising out of losses in the gambling houses, have been brought before the courts; that many persons have lost their means of livelihood, and others their property; that some have sold their sons and daughters, and that not a few have committed suicide. They set forth that hundreds of people, formerly upright and respectable, have lost their character and fallen into evil ways, that a general state of suspicion has arisen, and that people no longer trust one another. Hence, they humbly pray that a decree may be issued abolishing these houses, to the end—in their own words—that the people "may all preserve their uprightness and integrity, and maintain a good character." The signers of the petition were evidently in sorrowful earnest, and altogether unconscious of the edged satire which inhered in their prayer. And it is somewhat doubtful whether even England herself will discover it. Nevertheless it is there.

The Tyranny of Fashion.

[L. Maria Child in the Independent.]

Meanwhile, sensible women must resist, as far as they can, the expensive despotism of that invisible tyrant called fashion. What enormous taxes it imposes upon us! Taxes to a tithe of which we would not submit for a moment from any other ruler. What a mysterious and omnipotent power it is! Suddenly there goes forth an edict, nobody knows from whom, that everybody must wear trailing garments; and straightway the filthy streets are swept with silk and satin. Some French mantua-maker, whose fortune depends upon stimulating the vanity of wealthy idlers, invents some new cut of a sleeve, or some new adjustment of trimming, which Vanity immediately adopts, as a public advertisement that she is rich enough to change her dress with every passing whim. Then the mystic saying goes round the world, "*They* dress so, this season. Who *they* are nobody knows; but the Voice must be obeyed, without regard to climate or convenience, or sacrifices to individual fancy and taste. A milliner of the Empress Eugenie places a grape-leaf on the head of her imperial mistress, and calls it a bonnet; it forms a pretty ornament for her dresses, and, as utility is no object to her who rolls along through life in a chariot, such dolls as leaf-gear answers well enough for her. But because she wears it, straightway every farmer's wife in New England feels compelled to walk through wind and dust, heat and cold, with a grape leaf on her head.

A cottle of weeks ago we gave the details of an outrageous conspiracy of a gang of unscrupulous speculators to swindle a large number of the farmers of Indiana out of their property. The Democratic Legislature of the State last winter passed an act incorporating the Kankakee Draining Company, giving it power to mortgage some six hundred thousand acres of land, without the owner's consent, on the pretense that certain improvements were to be effected with the money raised on the mortgage. It is supposed that the plan was to mortgage the lands for more than their value, foreclose the mortgage, and buy in the lands at merely nominal prices. The thorough ventilation which the press has given to the scheme bids fair, however, to bring it to an untimely end. The president of the company has resigned, the attorney has backed out and gone over to the side of the farmers, the treasurer elect declines to serve, and the New York banker chosen to operate the thing refuses to accept the trust. The press has knocked the bottom out of the concern, and the Indiana farmers have probably learned a lesson respecting Democratic State economy to last them for some time.

How Bismarck Regards Sunday.

The *Christian Apologist* gives the following scrap of history: The Prime Minister of the North German States, Count Bismarck, some years ago, learning that work was carried on on his estate on Sunday, wrote to his steward: "This Sunday work must stop." His steward answered: "I am not to blame, for they are obliged to work all the week on the estate of your Excellency, and so have no time except Sunday to work in their own field and garden patches." Bismarck replied: "I do not begrudge robbed on my estate; therefore other arrangements must be made. If any of my laborers have a field of their own to till, or if their grain is ripe and must be harvested, *lug zum Gott*, and not I. But Sunday work must cease."

The steward acquainted the people with the new order of things, and how they must behave: "Because his Excellency is so careful of our interests, we will be all the more careful of his, and see to it that he does not suffer from it," said the workpeople; and each tried his best to get his work done so early that the work on their landlord's estate might be done in time. And never before was more work accomplished in so short a time, or so well. The steward was pleased beyond measure, and wrote to the prime minister: "That was a good hit. No one has grieved more by the new order of things than yourself. Everything was done with promptness and dispatch."

By way of accounting for the fact that the Ninth Federal census returns show a smaller aggregate of numbers than was anticipated, the New York *Tribune* says: "Our desperate and bloody civil war is accountable for far more than the deaths in battle and hospital, though these on both sides aggregate at least half a million. Tens of thousands have died out of the service of wounds received or diseases contracted while in arms for the Union or Confederacy; some skulked out of the country to avoid conscription; many were withheld from migrating into it by the presence of war; and the premature deaths of at least half a million of our young men have greatly diminished marriages and births throughout the last decade. But for the war of secession, our aggregate population by the tenth census would not have fallen short of forty millions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The number of passports issued to persons going abroad this year is far in excess of any previous one. The issues have averaged thirty per day, but applications are beginning to fall off considerably. Large numbers of our German residents have left the country this summer to pay a brief visit to the "Fatherland."

The question of colonization is an important one just now, and the public awaits with interest the result of the experiments being made to establish settlements of this kind in various parts of the country. The Warm Springs Colony in North Carolina makes the following exhibit of its affairs, which is not very encouraging, to say the least: Amount raised among its members, $14,569 74; amount spent for salaries, printing, etc., $6,384 50; amount borrowed, $10,000 of the first $20,000 payment on its property; present indebtedness on property which cost $77,000 a year later, $50,000.

A Portland, Oregon, paper says there is now residing in Vancouver a married lady named Mrs. Dow, who should enjoy the reputation of being one of the largest women in the country. She was born in 1839 in Iowa, and consequently is in her thirty-second year; was the youngest child of a family of nineteen children; when but twelve years of age she weighed 225 pounds; her weight now is 325. She emigrated to Washington Territory at an early day, where she has principally resided ever since. She is the mother of a healthy family of several children, and for one of her corpulence enjoys an unusual degree of good health. Altogether considered, this lady is a rather remarkable woman.

The largest land holders in California are the members of the Great Central Southern Pacific Railroad corporation. It is said that were the company land divided, it would give them something like two million acres apiece; and in addition to their company land, most of the individual members own considerable tracts in their own name.

The industry of the South has rapidly revived since the war, as is shown by the commercial statistics of 1870. In that year the exports from the ten chief ports of the United States amounted to something over $471,000,000, and of this sum the five Southern ports of New Orleans, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston and Charleston exported to the value of $185,000,000. New Orleans exported more than three to one more than San Francisco, Savannah more than twice as much as Philadelphia, and Galveston a third more than Boston.

Out on the line of the Pacific Railroad, in the vicinity of Denver bridge, a short time since, a young squaw belonging to a roving band of Indians was taken ill and died. She was the mother of a papoose about four months old, and according to a custom among the tribe, it was decreed that this little scion of the race of noble red men should share the fate of its mother, and be buried with her in the same grave. This part of the programme was carried out to the letter, and the child, alive and kicking, was placed on the body of its dead parent and the "scoots of the valley" piled above them. It is stated that such atrocious barbarity would not have been permitted, had it come to the ears of the authorities in time. Parties cognizant of what was to be done with the child, offered twenty dollars for the little one, but were refused, and in an utter effort to save it were too late, the living and the dead having been buried during their absence.

Virginia land owners recently held a meeting in Richmond, to consult as to the best way of inducing European laborers to settle in that State. The result of the meeting was a resolve to call another and a larger one, to be held in September. The feeling in Virginia is that land holders do not wish to part with their land. But the old baronial system must sooner or later pass away, and the vast estates be split up into farms of eighty, one hundred, or one hundred and fifty acres. Its value would eventually be greatly enhanced, and there is enough of it now idle and unproductive to support an additional population of two millions.

The Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows meets at Chicago on the 18th of September. The fraternity in that city are making extensive preparations to receive and entertain the members. The addresses of welcome will be delivered by Phil. Grand Master Pierce of Illinois. During the week there is to be a parade of the order with the Grand Lodge, and also a levee.

The engineering difficulties have been found to be so great in the way of studying the center pier for the International bridge at Buffalo, that the contractor has given up his original intention and decided to commence building out from the American shore. The swiftness and depth of the river render the construction of this bridge extremely difficult, and the nicest calculations have been foiled by untoward circumstances.

Binghamton, New York, is a peculiarly favored city. Its water supply is drawn from natural springs through some twenty miles of pipe—the cost to each consumer being only four dollars a year. It is used freely by everybody in the watering of gardens, as well as for domestic purposes, and the freshness of vegetation everywhere about the city is no doubt largely attributable to this fact. Many of the streets are also kept freely sprinkled, and the amount of dust, even in the dryest seasons, is very generally escaped. The quality of the water is excellent, being as cool and pure as if drawn from a mountain spring hidden in the deep recesses of woods where no rift of sunshine ever falls.

It is said that close to a Methodist Church in a Louisiana parish the broad branches of a timely oak droop over a cluster of unmarked graves. As regular as the day returns, a black bird perches himself upon one of the boughs that overhang a particular grave, somewhat isolated from the rest, and sings his changing plaintive song, in the sweetest, but saddest strains ever heard. As we listen to it, says the editor of a local paper, "we cannot but think that the rude little mound of clay reposes on the breast of somebody's darling. Then we catch at the refrain, 'I'm dreaming now of Hallie, my sweet Hallie;' sweet Hallie!' And the mocking bird is singing o'er her grave."

PERSONAL.

Great surprise seems to have been occasioned in the fashionable circles of Washington by the announcement of the marriage that day of Miss Newell Stuttevant, of Boston, to Miss Bessie Boal, the daughter of a wealthy gentleman of that name, of California. Miss Beale was quite a belle during the winter, and was favored by Mrs. Stocton, to a not for a bust. General Butler's organ of smell excites even more attention than his eagle eye. Rabbi's proboscis is said to have been one of the principal causes of the strife among the editors of that body. Henry Clay and Daniel Webster each possessed a nose that left upon the beholder an impression never to be forgotten. Whoever saw Artemus Ward's nose would always know him by that sign again. James Gordon Bennett's organ is eminently indicative of the energy and high intellectual qualities that have made him famous. Train's nose is reported to have had a marked influence upon his eccentric career. These illustrations are sufficient to show that large noses are the rule and not the exception of genius. Horace Greeley has a very small nose, but to make amends for the deficiency he is constantly in a heeling around in all sorts of queer places. The members of the Tammany ring, too, have very long noses. At least they ought to have, for they have made monstrous spectacles of themselves.

The public administrator of New Orleans last week filed a petition in the United States District Court, setting forth that by the operation of the law of the States ex-Senator John Sibdell had died intestate as to his confiscated estate, and that there are no surviving widow or heirs present, or represented in the State of Louisiana, and that no will or testament has as yet been exhibited, or heard of as being left by Mr. Sibdell. The petition argues that the property of Mr. Sibdell, sold under the United States confiscation acts because of his participation in the rebellion, reverted to the heirs of the deceased at his death, subject to his debts, and that Mr. Sibdell could dispose of said property by will or testament. The petitioner, therefore, prays that he be appointed administrator of the estate of John Sibdell, and as such put in possession of all property, rights, moneys and effects belonging to said estate, that an inventory and appraisement be ordered to be taken, and that an attorney be appointed to represent the absent heirs of the deceased. The property not actually been confiscated, it appears to be admitted, could have been disposed of by will. The Court made an order in compliance with the prayer of the petition, and appointed attorneys to represent the absent heirs of Sibdell.

Wilted Down.

Ask the man who complains of "swilting down" in torrid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed on his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course, his strength has given way, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depetant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be renovated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For nearly a score of years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthening attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease and hope to thousands. As a preventive of the epidemics which make such havoc with the health of the inhabitants of new settlements, this famous tonic is certainly without a rival. Perhaps the principal portion of its world wide fame is attributable to its astonishing cures of dyspepsia, and all forms of indigestion. But these are not a moiety of its triumphs. All the types of biliousness yield to its persistent use. It is a regulating medicine of the highest order; and its effect upon the secretions, when irregular, is most salutary.

Imputation of the grossest character is sought to be practiced upon the community by vendors, who recommend under the name of "bitters" fiery compounds of a dangerous character, which they attempt to substitute for the great national tonic. Shun all such nostrums, and see that you have the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, properly authenticated by label, name and stamp, and sold in bottles only.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN
Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
JOHN REBMAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,
Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL
FOR the TOILET.
Notwithstanding the fact that almost every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and beautifying dressing for the Hair still exists. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and are therefore liable to become rancid. A compound has been discovered which is entirely free from animal oils, and in which the Vegetable Oils are so combined as to diffuse a most delightful fragrance. Pronounced by Physicians and Chemists under fancy names, made from the rank animal fats of all the Animal Oils. Experience has proven that Vegetable Oils, when properly combined, are far superior to Animal Oils, for the Hair, and in fact for a greater variety of purposes than Animal Oils. Vegetable Oils, when properly combined, are more healthful, and more delightful in their effects upon the Hair

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 95 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents.; are dated 1870, for thirty years, Interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1871.

No essential change is noticeable in the general features of the local loan market, whilst money is in good supply at most of the banks, yet there is no disposition to let it out except on short paper. Some good borrowers would take large amounts on their obligations at four months at eight per cent. but lenders will not accept longer paper than thirty or sixty days. The banks as a general thing charge nine per cent. which is the common rate. Very little of acceptable paper is seen on the open market. Indeed it is rather disparaging to borrowers who are not able to get accommodations at some of the regular loan houses in the present easy condition of the market.

Dealings in local stocks are light. Prices are well sustained and but few lots of our best dividend shares are on the market. There is a steady investing demand for Allegheny Valley 7-30s and the new 7s, which are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; also for the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company (Turtle creek) sixes. Columbia oil stock is quiet at about 19½ bid, but none offering. The vigorous development of the new oil territory in the vicinity of Titusville and average daily yield of the old property make the stock very firm.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1851	118¾	118¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114
10-40s	114⅝	114⅝
Gold	112½	112½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¼
United States 10-40s	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	109½
Currency Pacifics	116½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Exchange, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 30, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
C. & H.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99	99
Do. Scrip	94½	94½	95	95	95	95
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	31	31
Reading	115	115	114⅞	114¾	115	115
Harlem			130½	130½		
Mich. Sou.			129¾	129¾		
Lake Shore	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Illinois Cen.			138	138		
Chicago	118½	118½	118½	118½	120	120½
R. I. & P.	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Do. pref.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	111	111	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
St. Paul	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do. pref.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Tol. & Wabash		84		86		
Ft. Wayne		96		96		
Toledo		96		96		
Ohio & Miss.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
Chic. & Alton		119		119¾		
Do. pref.				135¾		
R. H. & Erie	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
N. J. Central	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Canton						
W. U. Tel	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Quicksilver	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Pacific Mail	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Adams Ex.						
Wells F.						
American Ex.		57½		57½		
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼

—The London *Financier* has the following complimentary notice of the public credit of the United States. The article was written previous to the successful negotiation of the new loan, resulting as the cable informs us to-day, in applications in excess by thirty per cent. of the sum total offered in Europe:

"An event which has long been foreseen has at length come to pass. The credit of the United States is at last rated at five per cent. and upward in the market; that is to say, a five per cent. stock of that Government now commands a par or a premium. This is proved by the fact that the ten-forty five per cent. bonds were quoted yesterday at the equivalent of 104(@) per cent. in the open market. It is also proved by the further fact that, yesterday afternoon, telegrams from New York announced the price of the new five per cent. loan at equal to 91¾@91⅝. Considering the almost illimitable resources of the United States, and the numerous respects, particularly those having reference to standing expenditure, in which the Government of the Union is in a position of advantage far beyond the majority of European States, the wonder is not that this point in United States financial history has now been reached, but that it was not attained long ago. Other States borrow; the United States pay off debt. Other States habitually exceed their income; the United States Government lives within its income, and stands almost alone amongst the Governments of the world in having a large surplus, applicable, actually and annually, and monthly and annually, to the reduction of the capital of the debt. Then, as regards natural resources, facilities of future expansion and development, the extent of the field for immigration, freedom from that modern curse—the necessity of keeping up great standing armies—and the possession of vast tracts of Government land, ever increasing in value with the growth of these points, the position of the United States is superior to that of other nations. The appreciation of the credit of its Government in the market is, therefore, perfectly natural, and will, doubtless, go on until a much higher range of quotations is reached.

"Those considerations are of especial interest at the present moment, because they betoken a distinct success for the United States funding loan, which is expected to be introduced in the London market on Friday or Saturday next. It is fully believed that the applications for this issue will be very extensive. The fact that the Twenty Bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, are falling only three years more to run before becoming liable to cancellation, as a fully paid ex-dividend, renders it certain that the public will appreciate the advantages of the new five per cent. bonds. For these new bonds, besides being exempt from taxation, payable in gold, both principal and interest, and enjoying immunity from all kinds of local charges, in addition, possess the advantage of being free from all further commutation for ten years certain, until after the expiration of which period the Government cannot touch their position. Moreover, the dividends are payable quarterly."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 30, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market continues quiet, and as a general thing unchanged in prices. This is particularly true of the leading articles, such as flour, bacon, wheat, groceries, cheese, etc. The fall trade is upon us, and our dealers are fully prepared to meet the expected heavy demand upon their resources. The late rains have caused a swell in the rivers, but not as yet sufficiently large to let out the coal fleet. The fruit and vegetable markets are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks, received by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,743	4,003	10,746
Apples, bbls	1,270	259	1,529
Cheese, boxes	1,160	784	1,944
Corn, sacks	4,845	3,117	7,962
Wheat, sacks	1,655	8,621	16,276
Barley, sacks	1,328	1,259	2,475
Rye, sacks	1,018	600	1,618
Oats, sacks	9,817	9,468	19,285
Butter, packages	774	398	472
Bacon, pieces	3,553	3,080	6,633
Bacon, tierces	224	139	363
Dried beef, tierces	26	31	47

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—Receipts 25 bbls. Prices are stronger, and we are reported sales of good large at $7 50@ 7 75 per bbl; a sale of a lot of choice "Brush" at $8 25@8 50 per bbl. Prices have an upward tendency.

ASHES.—There is a fair demand with regular sales; Soda 4@4½; common refined 4¼@4½; pearls 8½ @9c; pots 13@.

BEANS.—The inquiry is light and prices are nominal at $1 50@3 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Prices are firm with a better demand reported. We quote as follows: Sugar-cured Hams 14½@15c; sugar-cured Shoulders 10@10½c; and scarce; plain shoulders 9¼@9½c; ribbed Sides 9¾@10c; clear sides 9¼@9½c. Dried beef scarce and nominal. Breakfast Bacon, 12@13c. Lard, tierces 10@10½c; kegs and buckets 11@11½c. Mess pork $14 00@14 50. Country lard 8@9.

BREEWAX.—There is a steady trade demand, with regular sales at 35@36c ₱ ₱.

BAGGING PRINTS.—Hanner, ¾-8 cans $8 doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-2 can $6; 5-8 cans, $30 ₱ per doz.

BROOM-CORN.—Receipts light and demand is the market: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50: No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BUTTER.—The receipts light and demand is light; fresh packed 16@18c; common to medium 12@14c.

CHEESE.—The market is quiet with sale Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl, Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnston's $2 25; Rosendale, $4 0@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $9 50@9 75 ₱ ton.

CANDLES.—There is a fair demand; sales as follow: Star, 16c; weight, 12c; short 6s 11c; mould 12c ₱ lb.

CHEESE.—The receipts are light and there is a good demand at the following quotations: Ohio Goshen 16@16c; Factory factory; Dairy 9@10c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a regular demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CANDY, OIL.—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 30@32c. Small lots command the usual advance.

COAL OIL.—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 30@32c ₱ gallon.

EGGS.—Under light supplies eggs have advanced 2@2c ₱ dozen, and good fresh now command 14@16c ₱ dozen.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last 310 barrels. We have no change to note in flours, and give the following as the rulings of the market: Mills—White wheat $7 40; Pan Handle—Southern super, $6 70; Morning (new)—Red winter, $6 20 per bbl, sack, 30c higher. Store rates: Red Winter, $5 90; Minnesota bakers' brands, $6 80@6 90; Minnesota medium, $6 75 new white wheat, $7 10@7 87½; white wheat, old, $7 87 25; lower grades below these figures.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts since our last report:

Wheat Sacks	1,604
Barley sacks	150
Rye sacks	250
Corn sacks	900
Oats sacks	1,125

The market for most descriptions grain is steady, and wheat finds ready purchasers at the current rates, which are $1 20@1 25 for fair to prime red, and $1 30@1 35 for white; amber is worth $1 26@1 28. Oats in moderate demand, with sales of Pennsylvania white, by car load, at 45c; mixed 42@43c; bulk 40c. Corn is quiet, buyers taking hold sparingly. We are reported sales of mixed shelled at 61@62c; Pennsylvania yellow 63@64c. Rye—sales of car loads were made at 75c. The prices tend upward. Barley—we are reported a sale of two cars at 85c. $A brisker market may be looked for soon.

GROCERIES.—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as follows:

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19½c; prime 18½@19c; good 18@18½c; fair 17½@17¾c; ordinary 16½c; in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 15; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 50c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 75c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A, 13½c; coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12¾c; C yellow 12c.

New Sugars—New Orleans on choice, 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—choice to prime 10¾c; good 10c.

New Molasses—Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 62c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Spices—Pepper 21c; pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 16c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—H and E at 70c; white honey 45c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 55c.

HAY.—The market is dependent upon the quality and quantity of hay offered, hence we give a wide margin in our quotations. We quote as the ruling rates: Wagon $25@28 ₱ ton; baled, on wharf and track, $22@24@26.

HOPS.—Old at 8@ ₱ lb.

HUSKS.—Regular sales at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES.—Green salted 5½@6c; green butchers' 5c; green salted kip 4@4½c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh at 70@72c for No. 1, and 60@65c for No. 2; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 lard oil 75@78c ₱ gallon.

HONEY.—Sales at 25@30c ₱ ₱.

HEMP.—Demand fair; sales of rough Kentucky a $165 ₱ ton; dressed 12½c ₱ lb.

LIME.—Cleveland white, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS.—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales at $3 50@4 00 per barrel. The stock on hand is getting small.

MILL FEED.—Middlings ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal $2 00 ₱ bushel. Trade demand fair.

POULTRY.—Young chickens are worth 50@60c ₱ pair; old 70@75c.

POTATOES.—The market is abundantly supplied, and prices are as follows: Fresh dug $1 20@1 75 ₱ bbl; Baltimore sweets $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey do $6 00@7 00.

PEACHES.—Sales at $1 50@2 50 ₱ bush, as to quality and condition.

PLUMS.—Fruit ready sale at 50@54 00 ₱ bush.

BARTLETT PEAS.—Sell at $2 50@3 50 ₱ bush.

QUINCES.—$2 50@3 50 ₱ bush, and an active demand.

CHEESE.—Fresh factory Pennsylvania at 15@16c; Philadelphia $5 00.

CANDY, OIL.—The demand has increased and we are reported sales standard at 30@32c. Small lots command the usual advance.

COAL OIL.—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 30@32c ₱ gallon.

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New Molasses

THE VERY LATEST.

THE ABORTIONISTS.

ANOTHER PAIR IN CUSTODY.

Body in the Trunk Fully Identified.

Rosenzweig Becoming Alarmed.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Dr. Perry and Madame Von Buskirk, charged with having caused the death of Augusta Emily Pose by performing an abortion upon her, were arrested this afternoon, and are held to await the Coroner's inquest. Both deny their guilt.

The body of the young woman found in the trunk at the Hudson River Railroad depot Saturday, has been identified as Alice Bowlesby, age twenty-two, of No. 42 West street, Paterson, New Jersey. Two days ago Dr. Kinney, of Paterson, called at Bellevue Hospital and said that Miss Bowlesby was missing since the Wednesday previous, that she had a vaccination scar on her left arm below the elbow, a mole on the right side of her neck, and a scar under the right lower jaw, caused by an ulcerated tooth. The body was examined and the marks indicated found. The dentist who cared for Miss Bowlesby's teeth also identified the body from the position of the teeth and work done to them. Inspector Walling made an investigation, and learned that Miss Bowesby left the house of her aunt in Newark on Wednesday last to visit this city and return in the evening to Paterson; that she had not been seen alive by her friends since. She was five months advanced in pregnancy, which her family knew, but it is not known that they were aware she intended meeting an abortionist. The physicians had every desire to keep the previous history of the case from the public, but the coroner will demand a full exposition.

Jane Johnson, arrested as a servant in Dr. Rosenzweig's house, says she was a patient, and expects soon to be confined. Rosenzweig is becoming alarmed. He is aware of the mass of testimony accumulating, and it is thought may yet give details of the terrible story. It is supposed the fatal operation was performed on the woman on Wednesday, and she died on Friday night of peritonitis.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

MADISON, WIS., August 30.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, every district in the State being fully represented. Mr. Enos, of Waukesha, was made temporary chairman, and George C. Hasleton, of Grant, President. An informal ballot for Governor gave Washburn 142, Smith 111, scattering 12. A formal ballot nominated Washburn by 256 votes, Smith 108, scattering 2. General Washburn accepted the nomination in an eloquent speech, which was frequently applauded. M. H. Pettit, of Kenosha, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the first formal ballot, and all the rest of the present State officers were renominated, mainly by acclamation. The following platform was adopted: By this Convention, representing the Republicans of Wisconsin,

Resolved, That we refer with patriotic pride to the history of the Republican party of the United States, which by its early response to encroachments of slavery; by its patriotic devotion to the cause of the Union during its late civil war; by its emancipation at the proper time of an oppressed people from bondage; by its signal overthrow of insurrection; by its reason; by its justice, firmness and magnanimity in guarding and securing the results of the war and giving and assuring to all citizens equal liberty and equality before the law; by its grateful care and just provision for the widows and orphans of its honor and good faith toward the nation's creditors; by its wise and liberal policy in granting homesteads to settlers, and in aiding the development of the Western States and Territories; by its successful advocacy of the honorable settlement of international law not hitherto recognized by the civilized world; by its peaceful settlement of controversies with Great Britain on terms honorable, advantageous, and tending to secure permanent peace and concord between the two nations; and by its judicious direction of our financial system, whereby the nation was enabled to meet the enormous expenses of a great war, to furnish a sound and uniform currency, and to prevent disastrous financial depression, revulsion and disaster usually attendant upon civil strife, and generally by its successful administration of national affairs during ten eventful years, has proved on all occasion its fidelity to the highest interests of the country, a party whose career has thus been signalized at every step by great triumphs of human freedom and progress need not depart from the path of honor and duty in which its victories have been won, and we believe that upon its continued ascendancy and steadfast adherence to its cardinal principles the peace, prosperity and honor of the country depends.

Resolved, That we regard the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States of just and wise articles of organic law, essential at the present time to secure constitutional liberty and ever to zealously uphold and enforce; that while we hold the Constitution thus amended the Federal Government possesses and ought to exercise, whenever and wherever necessary, sufficient power to protect every citizen under our flag in the free expression of his sentiments and the free exercise of the right of the ballot, to the full enjoyment of his property and absolute safety to his person.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the recuperation of the Southern States under the benign influence of free labor; that we regret that the prejudice in relation not to retard the prosperity of the South by permitting lawlessness and disloyal violence to embolden them to take a bold stand for law and order, to assist the result of the war, and to co-operate with us in efforts to advance the prosperity of the whole country, and we hope that the time may shortly come when the persecution and outrage of loyal men shall wholly cease, and when the political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion may be relieved by universal amnesty to the people of those who have remained faithful to the Union.

Resolved, That we believe in the prosperity of the country and stability of its monetary system, as well as its credit and influence in the family of nations, depend on the maintenance of the public faith: to that end we favor the continued reduction of the national debt, so speedily to prevent the depression of our bonds and currency, and so gradually as not to burden too heavily the present industries of the country.

Resolved, That in our judgment the most efficient and satisfactory means of raising the larger portion of the revenue to meet the obligations of the Government is from duties on imports; that such duties should be so low as to make sure of the amount required, to fairly distribute the burden of taxation upon all sections of the country and all classes of the people; a tariff for revenue is evidently indispensable, but should be so framed as to be least prejudicial to all interests, and to every class and section, and so as never to burden new interests that another may thrive; that as the still remaining great improvements of Fox and Wisconsin rivers is a work of vast importance to the prosperity of the State, we again urge upon Congress to provide for its early completion; that we also call upon Congress to renew the grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake St. Croix to Lake Superior, as an act of justice to the settlers of northwest Wisconsin.

Resolved, That in view of the present rapid settlement of the country the residue of the public domain should be kept mainly for actual settlers; the homestead laws should be so modified that when honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors claim the benefits of the same, the period of their service shall be deemed a part of the time of occupancy necessary to acquire title; grants of lands to aid in the building of railroads should be only made where necessary to open the country up to settlement, and restrictions will facilitate the occupation of public lands; that we favor every practicable reform in the public service, State or National, in the direction of greater purity, simplicity, efficiency and economy of administration; and we hereby call the attention of our State affairs by our State officers, one and all, has been in every respect characterized by such ability, honesty and integrity in the discharge of official duties, that it demonstrated the wisdom of the choice of the people who have thus honored them with high and responsible positions, and entitles them to the thanks, esteem and confidence of every citizen of this State.

Resolved, That the administration of President Grant has been wise and prudent; that impartially executed the laws, faithfully collected and honestly applied the revenue, greatly reduced the public debt and enabled Congress to lighten the burdens of taxation; it has inaugurated a humane policy in dealing with the Indian tribes, which has favored the economy, civilization and peace upon our border; it has preserved and strengthened our friendly relations with foreign nations, and has advanced the honor and dignity of the United States among the governments of the world; it has at all times been deferential to the will of the people and studious to promote the public welfare; it deserves and receives our hearty approval.

Resolved, That we know no duty more urgent than to mature and perfect new safeguards of the purity of elections, and to effect a thorough reform of the civil service.

Hon. E. W. Keys was re-elected chairman of the State Central Committee.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1871.

RECEPTION TO DR. MORSE.

A grand reception to Dr. John F. Morse, of California, special Deputy Grand Sire to the Germanic States, was given to-night at the Academy of Music by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New York. Dr. Morse has established lodges in Stuttgart, Berlin, Dresden and Zurich. The reception was intended as a welcome back to his native land, and to commemorate his achievements in Europe.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Lafayette, from Havre, has arrived.

Arrived, the steamer Hammonia from Hamburg.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

All the engineers on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad struck yesterday on account of a rule of the company that its employees must accept their salaries as full compensation for injuries received while in the service of the company, their continuing in service being evidence that they assume all risks, and being at liberty to refuse to perform any service they may consider dangerous to themselves. The company withdrew the objectionable regulation, and the strike ended.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—River four feet and rising. Clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 30.—River stationary, with thirteen inches in the chute and five feet on Portsdepartedpacket, 11 P. M.: Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; H. C. Yeager, New Orleans to St. Louis, 3 A. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 A. M.; Nebraska, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M. River fell one inch. Clear; thermometer 74.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—Arrived—City of Quincy and Joe Howard, New Orleans: Harry Johnson, Northwestern and St. Johns, Keokuk; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Josephine, Upper Mississippi; St. Louis, Jefferson City. Departed—Capital City and Antelope, New Orleans; Hesper, Missouri river; City of Cairo, Memphis; Northwestern, St. Paul; Isabella, Ohio River; Josephine, Upper Mississippi. River rising slowly. Weather clear and cold.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Cotton firm; low middling 17½c. Flour firm; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat quiet at $1 70@1 79; no sales. Corn firm at 52c. Other grains quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Linseed oil in light demand at 80c. Lard oil unchanged at 90@95c. Refined petroleum firm at 24@24½c and in speculative demand. Lard firm at 9½@9¾c. Cheese quiet; factory 8@9½c. Pork unchanged at $12 75 asked; no sales. Lard dull; offered at 9c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6½c; sides 7½@8c. Hogs declined to $4 25@4 60, with the bulk of sales at $4 20@4 40. Whisky steady at 90c.

Coal Sales in New York.

NEW YORK, August 30.—There was a large attendance at the auction sale of Scranton coal to-day. The bidding was spirited, and a considerable advance in prices was realized. Following were the sales: Lump, 16,000 tons at $14 17½; steamboat, 12,000 tons at $14 17½@14 42½; grate, 12,000 tons at $5 02½@5 07½; egg, 7,000 tons at $5 25@5 27½; stove, 16,000 tons at $5 32½@5 60; Chestnut, 18,000 tons at $5 02½@5 60.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.—Sugar dull; fair to prime, 8@8½c. Molasses—Inferior plentiful, 19@20c. Coffee—no stock.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disgraceful Scenes in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, August 30.—The Assembly proceeded to discuss that part of the preamble of the decree which declares the chamber possessed of constituent powers. An extraordinary and disgraceful tumult began, and while Baragnon was speaking Testelin shouted, "You licked the Emperor's boots." A violent scene followed, which lasted over ten minutes and was brought to a close by the President putting on his hat. Gambetta opposed the assumption of constituent powers and declared that he would not accept even a republic from the present Assembly. He was obliged to bring his speech to an abrupt close from sheer physical exhaustion. The uproar in the chamber was deafening and several personal collisions occurred between deputies. The fore part of the preamble affirming the constituent powers of the Assembly was brought to a vote and was adopted by 433 yeas to 227 nays. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

The British Commissioner.

LONDON, August 30.—At a public meeting in Southampton to-day a resolve approving of the selection of Gurney as British Commissioner under the treaty of Washington was adopted. It is said that Gurney has received English claims to the amount of £7,189 against the United States.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Attack Upon Catholic Clergymen—Narrow Escape of a Chinese Missionary.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 30.—A bold highway robbery was committed two miles from this city today, upon the person of Rev. August Berghman, a French Catholic priest and a reverend gentleman who has been for five years a missionary in China, and who landed in New York a few days ago and came here this morning on his was to St. Louis. He started here an hour or two and started to walk to St. Mary's Catholic Seminary, four miles distant, intending to take the evening train west at that point. When two miles out of town he was attacked by three men, one of whom knocked him senseless with a club. On coming to his senses he found that all his money, his watch and a portion of his clothing had been stolen, and he had been tied to a tree in a secluded place. With much difficulty he at length released himself and made his way to town and reported the facts at police headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

Unfavorable Weather for the Race—Return of the Paris Crew—They Have Determined to Row—Public Opinion Against Them.

HALIFAX, August 30, 4 P. M.—Fog is increasing and a drizzling rain has set in. There is but a small chance of a race taking place to-day.

The Paris crew are reported to have returned and are going to row. Public opinion in St. John drove them back, and the feeling against them here is very strong.

A New Compass.

At a recent session of the French Academy of Science a curious communication was received from a distinguished member which, should its theories be found practicable in practice, will prove a valuable acquisition to navigation. The writer states that if a hollow cylinder made of thin materials, open at the top and provided with a sharp-edged bottom, be properly ballasted and then put into a tub or other vessel filled with water it will soon move in a never-varying direction from west to east. The round tin boxes in which concentrated milk is preserved will do perfectly for the experiment, which will become more and more perceptible the oftener the same cylinder is caused to perform that way. If this be true and practicably applicable on board ship, the advantage to be derived from it will be immense, especially in the case of iron-built vessels, which, it is well known, occasion very considerable deviations of the needle. Indeed, tables of corrections have to be made out for each craft of the kind by experiment, and mistakes which may cause shipwreck are often the consequence of miscalculation in this respect. Now, if by this discovery the direction from west to east can always be ascertained, the bearings of the needle may be corrected with much greater certainty.

Confirmation of a Geologic Theory.

Geologists have long taught that the west coast of Greenland is slowly sinking beneath the sea. This theory is now confirmed by an English writer, who recapitulates the principal points of the evidence on which it rests. The most significant among these to be enumerates: Near the end of the last century a small rocky island was observed to be entirely submerged at springtide high water, yet on it were the ruins of a church, rising six feet above the ground; fifty years later the submergence had so far increased that the ruins alone were ever left above water. The foundation of an old storehouse, built on an island in 1776, are now only at low water. The remains of twelve houses are in one locality seen beneath the sea. In 1728 the Moravian Mission establishment was founded about two miles from Lakerniasset, but in thirty years they were obliged to move, at least once, the posts on which they rested in the larger parts, of seaside houses. Some of the posts may yet be seen under water. The dwellings of several Greenland families, who lived on Savage Point from 1721 to 1766, are now overflowed at every tide. In one locality the ruins of old Greenland houses are only to be seen at low water.

A Striking Cat-Snake Story.

A remarkable fight between a cat and a snake occurred in Tipton, Iowa, last week. A gentleman residing near Murfreesboro, was walking through his field, near where his hands were plowing, when he discovered a cat at some distance coming toward him. Presently the cat turned aside, and squatting very low, appeared to creep stealthily along as though in search of game. He quickened his steps to see if he could discover what was up, he soon discovered a large black snake, about a foot and a half two feet long, and as the cat approached the snake coiled and put himself in a striking position. The cat instantly sprang at the snake's head, and the snake struck out one foot near his shoulder, as if daring him to strike. Master snake being full of spunk, was not the chap to take a dare, consequently he responded with six full strokes, but when his head should have come in contact with the cat's paw, the paw, like the Irishman's flea, "wasn't there," and before the head could be withdrawn it received a heavy blow from the cat's foot, and the paw was again presented with a similar result. After four or five of this sort occurred, when the snake seemed to remember "the boy had and runs away one live to fight another day," and with this understanding, he uncoiled and started to quit the field. But he had not snaked it far before Caddy brought him a fatal catastrophe.

Interesting Geographical Discovery.

A party of adventurous mountaineers have at length penetrated the great basin of the middle fork of the great Kawaah river, which has long been has heretofore only been viewed from the summit of the Sierras. The party referred to procured the services of an old Indian; he led them a short distance up the second north fork, and then, instead of pursuing the course generally followed by persons making an effort in this direction, he turned back around the edge of a certain bluff rock, and ascending the bluff, soon found himself on a rolling country covered by the most magnificent pinery in this portion of the State. It is said that there is evidence of an old Spanish trail having run into this region, but that no one has been able to follow it beyond a certain point where a large tree has been placed in the bluff. There is a legend that a mine of the precious metals was known to the early Spanish explorers referred to, that the miners were murdered by the Indians, and that an English company was left in charge of the property, but all perished in a man of this mine. It will be but a short time before the truth of this legend is tested.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

WEDNESDAY, August 30, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Barom'r	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Velocity	Character of Weather	Rainfall
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.68	72	63	S. W.	11	Clear
Chicago, Ill.	29.76	72	62	S. W.	7	Clear
Davenport, Iowa	29.86	76	58	S. W.	6	Clear
Detroit, Mich.	29.76	72	62	S. W.	7	Clear
Cincinnati, O.	29.80	76	65	S. W.	7	Clear
Cleveland, O.	29.72	74	64	S. W.	8	Clear
Detroit, Mich.	29.81	78	58	S. W.	7	Clear
Nashville, Tenn.	29.90	76	68	S. W.	7	Clear
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.74	72	64	S. W.	6	Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	78	64	S. W.	6	Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	29.97	73	60	S.	9	Clear

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters. The alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, whole gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

RESULT OF A SPREE.

A Young Man Robbed of One Hundred Dollars.

This morning at two o'clock an officer, while patroling his beat on Liberty street, discovered three men near Seventh avenue engaged in loud and boisterous conversation. He requested them to keep quiet, and went on his way. The dispute between the three men became warmer and warmer, and the men more excited. The particulars, so far as we could learn, were as follows:

A German named August Davis, a young man about twenty-four years of age, arrived in this city on Tuesday last from New York. He became acquainted with a Catholic priest named Francis Dieheneyer, pastor of a German Catholic Church on Fulton street. Wishing to visit Mr. Hoelcher, one of his cousins, who resides on Troy Hill, the Catholic priest agreed to accompany him, as he was not at all acquainted with the city. The priest hired a carriage, and the two started for Troy Hill yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, and soon arrived at the house of Mr. Hoecher. The party had no sooner arrived at the house than Davis discovered that he had been robbed of one hundred dollars, all the money he had in his pocket-book. He had twelve dollars in his vest pocket, which had not been stolen. He at once accused the priest of the theft, but he denied having taken it. The party then repaired to a number of taverns on Troy Hill, and drank freely of the ardent, and returned to the city about eight o'clock, where they called at another number of saloons. At two o'clock, when the party were brought up, which caused the last conversion. The priest was then taken to the Station House, and the Captain, after listening to the story, and being able to get sufficient evidence to hold either of the party, released him, advising the young man to make an information against the person he suspected of the theft.

A Slight Mistake.

A day or two since the proprietor of Iron City Park presented his bill for the rent of the park to the Red Men to Mr. Smith. The bill in addition to the rent contained several items, the whole amounting to $73 60 upon which there was a credit of $5. When the bill was presented Mr. Smith handed it to his barkeeper and directed him to make out a check for the amount. The barkeeper footed up all the figures on the bill including the items, credit and balance, which amounted to $220 80, and drew a check for that amount which was signed by Mr. Smith, and handed to the man who presented the bill, and he presented the check drew the money, and Mr. Smith who discovered the mistake in short time afterwards has not been able to see the proprietor of the park since.

FRANK KOLBECKER made information before Alderman Floyd yesterday, charging George Boland with aggravated assault and battery, alleging that the accused attacked him in Rinehart's saloon and after knocking him down kicked and beat him. Boland was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $50 for a hearing.

ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, Manager.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

DR. W. M. KERR has returned from a visit to the White Mountains and the principal cities of the East.

REV. DEWITT C. BULLERY and family returned yesterday from a sojourn of a few weeks at Atlantic City and other points on the sea-coast.

THE office of the Fire Commissioners has been removed to the room in the second story of the Neptune Engine House.

OFFICER HUGH BOYLE made information before Alderman Humbert yesterday charging Barney Gray with fast driving on the Allegheny suspension bridge. The accused was arrested and discharged on payment of costs.

DAVID URICK, the man who was arrested for passing a counterfeit ten dollar bill, an account of which we published yesterday, was before Commissioner McCandless, yesterday for a hearing, and was held to bail in the sum of $1,500 for his appearance at court.

PEOPLE living in the vicinity of the corner of Boyd street and Old avenue complain that the chimney of the planing mill is a public nuisance; that unless their doors and windows are closed during the entire time the mill is in operation, the houses are filled with smoke, soot and half burned sawdust. The chimney, a writer informs us, is but three feet above the roof, instead of twelve or fifteen, as it should be. The citizens call upon the proper authorities to see that the nuisance is abated.

MRS. LAURA MCKENNA made information before Alderman Butler yesterday morning charging her husband, John McKenna, with abandonment and misdirection. It appears from her statement that a slight difficulty occurred between herself and husband Tuesday afternoon, and the latter left the house at which they were boarding, saying that he would not return. Some time in the evening, after Mrs. McKenna had retired with the little child (four years old, he returned and abducted the child. McKenna was arrested last evening and is now in the lock-up, but the child has not yet been recovered.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, since our last report:

F. Gillespie et al. to A. A. Andrews, June 7, 1871; 50 feet No. 10 in plan of lots of S. C. Campbell et al., in Sixth ward, Allegheny $1,000

H. McNeill to Samuel P. Large, March 1, 1871; 37 by 181 feet, on Washington street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, with buildings $14,500

Isidore Oderwalder to Jeremiah Keef, August 30, 1871; lot No. 14 in May & Howell's plan, Pittsburgh, with buildings $500

John Chislett, Jr., et al. to John Shields, August 29, 1871; lot No. 23 in John Chislett's plan, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $2,000

D. P. Chapman et ux. to Wm. A. Ayers, August 2, 1871; 3 acres of land in Twenty-seend ward, with buildings $2,500

Julius Dreccourt to Sarah E. Salsbury, August 2, 1871; 1 acre 146 71-100 perches of land, in Wilkins township, with buildings $5,000

J. S. McDonald exx. to Theodore S. Tower, August 10, 1871; lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6 in the Tower & Wilson plan, Elizabeth township $1,000

Joseph Patterson exs. to Alexander Love, March 4, 1870; 52 acres of land Elizabeth township, with buildings $6,000

Gustavus Stoy to Wm. May, August 7, 1871; lot No. 42 in Dr. Amos W. Ewing's plan of lots, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh $250

H. F. Mueller to Rev. Frederick Schiedt, August 29, 1871; piece of land in Kilbuck township, with buildings $5,500

Geo. W. Rankin to John H. Bowland, June 15, 1871; lots Nos. 52, 53 and 54 in John Woodside's plan, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh $4,110

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—There was little if any falling off in the attendance at this house last night. Mr. Byron has made a decided "hit" with his exciting play, "Across the Continent," and will no doubt continue to draw large houses during the engagement. The play is full of startling situations, well beautifully arranged for the stage, and there is never permitted to flag. It will have its fifth representation to-night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Sam" still holds the stage at the Pittsburgh Opera House, but is not bringing out such audiences as it should. Mr. Chanfrau's delineation of this line of characters, as every one knows, has few if any equals on the stage at present. The play is full of startling situations, well beautifully arranged for the stage, and there is never permitted to flag. It will have its fifth representation to-night.

VARIETIES THEATER.—The Majiltons create a perfect *furore* at the Varieties every time they appear in the grotesque "dromedary act." An entirely new act is promised for this evening, and also the first appearance of Venturoli, the celebrated premiere danseuse.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Tony Pastor appeared with his troupe at the Academy of Music last evening, before a very large audience. All present expected to see a remarkably good performance, but some went away disappointed. Tony Pastor's comic singing was repeatedly encored, and all the other performers were liberally applauded. We have not space to notice the members of the troupe separately, but can say that they are first class performers, many of them old favorites here. They will appear again this evening, with a new budget of songs, dances, etc. There should be a crowded house.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. T3S

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A severe accident occurred yesterday to a boy, aged about twelve years, named Henry, son of Timothy Kenney, Ninth ward. The boy had four fingers badly crushed, by coming in contact with shears, in the factory of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.

MR. WILSON, proprietor of a livery stable on West Diamond street, made an informal call upon Justice Imbrie Alderman Bowden against fifteen farmers for blockading the streets with their wagons during market hours. After paying the fines imposed upon them the costs they were released.

A YOUNG man named Brown, employed at the cooper shop of Messrs. Raiya & Robertson, had the fingers of his right hand cut off on yesterday afternoon, while working at a circular saw. An American was summoned who attended to his injuries, after which he was removed to his home.

JOSEPH DUKES, one of the employees at the pork house in the Ninth ward, was arrested yesterday on a charge of being the party who relieved the person of a diverginamed Carnahan, of a pocket-book containing seventy-seven dollars. He was held in the sum of one thousand dollars for a hearing.

CHIEF CLARK discovered on yesterday morning two boys named White and Maxwell, sitting on the cellar steps of a house on the corner of Resaca street and Taylor avenue, indulging in some pie. Suspecting that the lads were the ones who had been committing numerous raids in the cellars in this ward for some time past, he arrested them, and they are now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Young Man Run Over and Killed Near Glendale Station.

On Tuesday night about nine o'clock an accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Glendale station, resulting in the death of a young German named John Neverman. The accident was caused by the detachment of a car on a freight train on the west bound track. The car was not discovered for some minutes, but when the fact was learned the conductor ordered the train to be backed until the missing car was reached. The usual rear train lamps were on the caboose, and the necessity of using others until they were recovered was not considered. Consequently the train kept backing rapidly, and at that time the night was dark, so Mr. Neverman, who was walking on the track, could not have seen the car coming, or the close upon him. He was knocked across the rails, and the entire train passed over his body, mangling it in a sickening manner.

The remains were brought to the undertaking establishment of of Fairman & Sampson, where Coroner West empanneled a jury. Mr. Neverman had lately rented a house at Glendale Station, and had ordered some furniture into it preparatory to his marriage, which was to have taken place next week. He had also but a few days before written to a number of friends to come and live with him, and it is probable she is now on the way to this country. He was twenty-four years old.

Owing to the absence of important witnesses, but little testimony was taken in the case to-day, and it was consequently adjourned until this afternoon.

CENTRAL GARDEN.

Nos. 60 and 62 Diamond alley. At this restaurant will be found all the delicacies of the season, together with an abundant supply of shell oysters. E. Nickel, proprietor.

DON'T PAY RENT.

But buy one of those cheap and desirable lots, in the Sample farm plan, on the Allegheny river, and apply your savings in the purchase of the property mentioned. C. F. Klopfer, at Arsenal Bank, will give particulars.

MODERN STYLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

For sale, beautifully located, convenient to Sharpsburg station, Western Pennsylvania Railroad. The house is large, containing twelve rooms, with two wash house, good, dry cellar, &c. The style is new, having a beautiful front porch and main entrance. The Mansard roof is quite tastily arranged. The premises are large, having two good frontages on two of the main streets, and planted with fine fruits of all kinds. For any one wanting a first-class house out of the city, and of easy access, this place is very desirable. For particulars inquire of C. H. Love, 58 Fourth avenue.

REAL ESTATE! REAL ESTATE!

For public sale in city and country. See advertisements on this page by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

THE SAMPLE FARM LOTS.

Still remaining unsold, are offered at auction prices, and a number of splendid building sites can yet be had at very low rates. Call on C. F. Klopfer, at Arsenal Bank, where plans may be seen.

NEWELL INSTITUTE.

Ladies' division, No. 255 Penn street. Boys' division, No. 267 Penn street. This institute is now open and accomplished teachers. Dr. John Newell, formerly of Allegheny City College, has been added to the regular faculty. The public are invited to furnish in both divisions *judicious management and thoroughly good teaching*. Circulars can be had at this week, in person, applicants for places from 9 till 12 daily. J. E. NEWELL, Principal. 7ths

KILLED 1,000,000

Rats, mice and roaches by using Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold at Chas. Abel & Co., 172 Wylie avenue.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For banishing rats, mice and roaches—Abel's Vermin Exterminator. *Try it.*

Burnett's Cocoaine

Dresses the hair perfectly, without greasing, drying or stiffening it.

Offices of "The Mercantile Agency," R. G. Dun & Co., 63, 65 and 67 Fourth Av.

In relation to "The Mercantile Agency" the attention of the business community is directed to the following points: With facilities constantly enlarging, and with a gratifying increase in the use of our detailed reports as a basis for credits, we desire to impress the character of the information we have to offer is steadily enhancing in value; first, because it tends to the discovery of errors which have hitherto existed, and which are promptly corrected; and second, because the information thus tested by constant use, is confirmed in its reliability. In a work of the character and magnitude of that in which we are engaged, which is of an enormous aggregate of details, misapprehensions and inaccuracies can hardly be avoided; nor if the reader will bear in mind the fact that the ratings contained in it are based upon full information on record at our offices, which is constantly being revised by our reporters, travelers and correspondents, and which our subscribers are invited to examine for themselves, it is clear that each subsequent edition of the work makes it more and more desirable. The larger the number of patrons and the greater the number of applications for information at our offices the better are we prepared to meet the requirements of those who need information for business purposes; and we are happy to be able to state that never in the history of the Agency, now nearly thirty years in existence, has there been so numerous a list of subscribers as there is at present employing our facilities, and who more than ever depend upon the character of the information which we impart to them. Nor has this increase confined to any one locality, but is derived from all of the centers of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and from Newfoundland to Texas.

The thirty branch offices which are all liberally sustained by local support, indicate the confidence which is reposed in the agency, and the increasing facilities possessed by it for giving reliable credit and balance, which amounted to $220 80, and drew a check for that amount which was signed by Mr. Smith, and handed to the man who presented the bill, and he presented the check drew the money, and Mr. Smith who discovered the mistake in short time afterwards has not been able to see the proprietor of the park since.

FRANK KOLBECKER made information before Alderman Floyd yesterday, charging George Boland with aggravated assault and battery, alleging that the accused attacked him in Rinehart's saloon and after knocking him down kicked and beat him. Boland was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $50 for a hearing.

ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

V. E. BEAMER ..... Lessee and Manager.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS

HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY

Fifth appearance of the Popular Young Actor,

Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON.

THIS EVENING will be presented the thrilling sensational drama,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON AS THE FERRET.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT MATINEE SATURDAY.

Monday, Tuesday, September 4th, first appearance of LITTLE NELL, the California Diamond.

New Pittsburgh Opera House

JOHN ELLSLER ..... Sole Lessee and Manager.

Engagement of the Celebrated Comedian,

MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Who will appear EVERY EVENING in the great Modern Comedy of

S A M.

Supported by the NEW STOCK COMPANY.

Friday—Benefit of F. S. CHANFRAU.

Matinee Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Admission, Reserved Seats and Orchestra Circle, 50 cents. Dress Circle, 25 cents.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER

FRED. AIMS ..... Manager.

PITT SIMMONS ..... Stage Manager.

NEW BILL TO-NIGHT!

A PERFECT EXCITEMENT CREATED BY

THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS!

Charles Majilton, Frank Majilton, and Miss Marie Majilton, engaged at the special request of many patrons of the establishment to appear this evening. They are the most remarkable, wonderful and surprising, in their entire specialty, and equals the most astonishing artists in the world. Also, the great French Dromedary, the only one in America, called Sahara. Also, Miss Lizzie Blake, the Female Shaker. Also, Miss Leah, Minnie Ione, Celie Boyd, Flora Benton, Ed. Bandard, Harry Sharwood, Miss Maud Sonntag's Tea Party. 50 Variety Acts. Saturday Matinee, 2 P. M.

Academy of Music.

Commencing August 30th,

TONY PASTOR

And his entire Troupe from TONY PASTOR'S Opera House, New York.

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.

The first traveling tour in six years of the only original and immitable TONY PASTOR, who will most positively appear at each and every performance in his droll original Sacs, the world wide fame of which has made his name a household word throughout the land. The great reputation great in "months of mixed concave." He will be supported by the Matchless, Unique, and Inimitable. His magnificent

Full Brass Band and Splendid Orchestra

In the most novel and attractive entertainment ever offered to the public.

Admission as usual. Grand Matinee Saturday, September 2d.

N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

SCENERY.

PLAISTED & HOYT,

SCENIC ARTISTS.

Late of New York and Philadelphia Theaters, are prepared to furnish Public Halls, Theaters and all Exhibition Rooms with complete Scenery. Decorative Painting and Stage Effects, on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Having a large number of Scenes, already painted, furnished free. Also, Scenery with Lights and Stage Settings, suitable for Parlor Theatricals and Private Entertainments of all kinds, to rent by the night or week. Correspondence solicited.

PLAISTED & HOYT, Scenic Artists,

69 Fifth avenue, or Fifth Avenue Opera House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Receivers' Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, made July 29th, 1871, the undersigned, Receivers of the property and effects of the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF, will sell at Public Sale at the Warehouse of the firm, No. 120 Second avenue, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the

First Day of September, 1871

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PROPERTY, TO-WIT:

All that certain Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of East Birmingham, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner formed by the intersection of Railroad and Mary streets; thence extending in width northwardly along Railroad street one hundred and twenty feet to an alley twenty-four feet wide; thence eastwardly along said alley and Mary street, preserving the same width of one hundred and twenty feet, three hundred and eighty-four feet to Pearl street, on which is erected a Frame Window Glass House, with a Tank, Furnace, with Planking and Cutting Houses and Box Shop adjoining.

Also, The Lease of Warehouse No. 120 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, having three years to run from the 1st day of April, 1871, at an annual rental of $1,800, and Warehouse containing the Tools and Fixtures complete for the Manufacture of Stained Glass.

Also, the Good Will of the Business of the firm of PAGE, ZELLERS & DUFF in the sale of Window and Stained Glass.

The above described Property will be sold together, or the Factory, Tools and Window Glass Business, and the Lease of Warehouse and Stained Glass Business will each be sold separately on the following terms, viz: One-third of the purchase money in hand and the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest, payable semi-annually, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage upon the premises.

SAMUEL DUFF,

JOHN H. PAGE, Jr.,

RECEIVERS.

Pittsburgh, July 31, 1871.

PROPOSED

Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qual